



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

At the session of the French Assembly yesterday the benches of the Right were well filled the absent members having nearly all returned. The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative made its report on the resolution for a dissolution, recommending that the Assembly proceed to constitute the Government or dissolve. After a scene of intense excitement debate was adjourned till Wednesday. It is anticipated that the consideration of the Budget will occupy the Assembly until August 8, about which time the House will adjourn until November 15. The interval will be shorter than was expected, because the Conservatives fear a long recess will incline the Left Center to support a dissolution. The Deputies in favor of dissolution are confident of success after the recess, and believe their opponents will have a bare majority on Wednesday when the resolution comes to a vote.

According to South Carolina papers the colonization of South Carolina by the foreign element continues. During the past year the State Immigration Society has settled several hundred families, and on Friday last another colony of forty English, Scotch and German arrived in the State. The colonists are mechanics and agriculturists and enter the State with ample means to begin life. Other large parties are now being collected in England and Scotland, to follow these and from present appearances, there will be a large immigration of valuable people to South Carolina in a very short time.

A dispatch from Madrid says forty-one Carlists, most of them ecclesiastics or members of the nobility, have been arrested at Barcelona by way of reprisal against the inhuman conduct of the Carlists. A report is current that the Carlists have been defeated again by the Republican troops and sustained very heavy losses. Two companies of carlists who refused to surrender were cut to pieces.

Baron Anselm de Rothschild died at Vienna yesterday at an advanced age. He was the head of the Vienna branch of the celebrated banking house of the Rothschilds. In his later years he built schools and asylums throughout Austria, and has contributed large sums of money for the establishment of a hospital in Palestine. His private charities are said to have been immense.

The committee of the London Agricultural Laborers' Union have adopted a resolution declaring: "As we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the Eastern counties during the harvest, therefore we offer them the alternative of emigrating or depending on their own resources." The committee is negotiating for other terms of emigration to Canada.

The International Convention convened at Brussels yesterday and sat an hour. Baron Jomini was chosen President. It was decided that sittings should be held with closed doors. It is stated that Russia only desires the Congress assembled to consider certain points of its programme. She does not insist on the adoption of the whole.

Delegates from the granges in the counties of Louisa, Spotsylvania and Orange, met with Riverside Grange, of Spotsylvania, on the 21st, for the purpose of organizing and making preliminary arrangements for a grand re-union of grangers, to take place at the residence of Mr. T. T. Terrill, in Orange county, on the 6th of August.

The convention of citizens of the counties of Albemarle, Orange, Greene, Madison, Culpeper and Spotsylvania, friendly to the completion of the railroad from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, and thence to Charlottesville, will meet at Orange Court House on Thursday next.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department that a quarantine of fifteen full days has been ordered at Malta upon all vessels arriving there from the province of Tripoli, Barbary, owing to the appearance of a malignant type of spotted fever at Benghazi.

The property of the Bleeker-street Freedmen's Savings Bank, New York, has been levied upon to satisfy the claim of one of the depositors. The bank has begun a suit of replevin in order to recover the property.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Sarina, Canada, last Sunday morning. The streets were flooded and carried away. Reports indicate that the storm was of the most severe character and the loss of property very heavy.

The Conservatives of Stafford county are to meet in their respective townships on the 1st of August to choose delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets on the 5th at Tappahannock.

The Board of Trustees of the Free Schools in Fredericksburg have determined to thoroughly grade the schools for the present year. By adopting this plan the Board will receive greater encouragement from the Peabody fund.

The Fredericksburg Herald says that there is no doubt whatever that Mr. J. B. Seaver will be permitted by his party to be a so-called independent candidate for re-election to Congress in that district.

The woods on Long Island, New York, are on fire. Ten miles have already burned over.

Four thousand persons left New York on Saturday for Europe.

Some excitement was created in Memphis, yesterday, by the appearance of an extra purporting to be a confession of Henry Ward Beecher, admitting his guilt of the charges made by Tilton, and attempting to defend his action from a Biblical standpoint. The article was well written, and thousands of extras were sold before the deception was discovered. A number of newsboys were arrested for selling them, and the police are trying to find the author.

Secretary Bristow and Treasurer Spinner have arranged that all appointments to office in Mr. Spinner's bureau shall be made only after an examination, and even in that case any party to whom the Treasurer objects shall not be appointed. It has also been agreed that all persons nominated by Gen. Spinner for appointment in his office shall be allowed to appear for an examination.

A circular just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury makes important changes in the organization of the force of special agents. The apportionment by districts will be discontinued after August 1, and special agents will act under the immediate direction of the Collector of Customs, making a report to him at the end of each calendar month of all services performed.

It is said that the Gulf cities of Texas are growing with remarkable rapidity. Great car loads of grain and other products are being shipped to these ports from Kansas and upper Texas, and with the contemplated railroad developments in that section of the country the trade will increase tenfold.

A yacht regatta on the Patuxent, yesterday, was witnessed by large numbers. The distance to the end of the course sailed and return was twenty-four miles, and the average time occupied in making it by the yachts was about three hours and fifteen minutes.

The firemen of Washington were paid off yesterday for the first time in thirteen months.

## THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

**A Card from Tilton.**  
New York, July 27.—The Brooklyn Argus publishes the following card from Mr. Tilton: I respectfully call the public attention to the fact that though the Plymouth Church Committee have this morning published eight or ten columns of the irrelevant and desultory conversation between Mr. Beecher's counsel and myself in the committee room, yet this voluminous report strangely omits the most important part of the testimony, namely, that the criminality which my sworn statement charged upon the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his religious views was confessed to me, not only by himself, but by Mr. Beecher; furthermore, that it was confessed by him and him to Mr. Moulton as the friend and counselor of both; and still further, that Mr. Moulton's office as mediator for four years between Mr. Beecher and me was based on the sole fact of this pre-existence of criminality between Mr. Beecher and myself. This statement I made to the committee with my utmost plainness of speech. I furthermore stated to the committee that Mr. Beecher's apology to me, instead of growing out of any circumstances with which Mrs. Woodhull was connected, was communicated to me by Mr. Beecher nearly six months before I ever met, knew or saw Mrs. Woodhull. The omission of these facts from the Committee's report, forces me to lay them before the public as a necessary part of my case.

**THEODORE TILTON.**  
The Argus also has a report of an interview with Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as follows: While Mrs. Bullard was still connected with the Revolution, Susan B. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Bullard and myself, were in Brooklyn together. It was in the afternoon, and after calling at the office of the Revolution, Mr. Tilton and myself accompanied Mrs. Bullard to her residence, and remained to dinner. Through some misunderstanding Miss Anthony went with Mrs. Tilton and died with her instead of us. There was some feeling on the part of Mrs. Tilton in regard to this, although it was quite unintentional on my part. Well, at the table no one was present but Mrs. Bullard, Mr. Tilton and myself. The whole story of the whole story of his wife's faithlessness. As I before observed, he did not go into the details, but the sum and substance of the whole matter he related in the hearing of Mrs. Bullard and myself. We were reformers. He gave us the story as a phase of social life. The next evening, hearing that Miss Anthony was a little piqued at me for leaving her on the day before, I returned to my home here in Tenafly. To my surprise I found Susan awaiting my arrival. That evening when we were alone I said to her, "Theodore related a very strange story to Mrs. Bullard and me last evening." Then I recounted to her all that he had told us.

Miss Anthony listened attentively to the end. Then she said: "I have heard the same story from Mrs. Tilton." We compared notes, and found that by both man and wife the same story had indeed been told. When Mr. Tilton returned home that evening some angry words, growing out of the separation in the afternoon, passed between him and his wife. Both became intensely excited in the heat of passion, and in the presence of Miss Anthony each confessed to the other of having broken the marriage vow. In the midst of these startling disclosures, Miss Anthony withdrew to her room. Shortly after she heard Mrs. Tilton come dashing up the stairs, and Mr. Tilton following close after. She flung open her bedroom door, and Elizabeth rushed in. The door was then closed and bolted. Theodore pounded on the outside and demanded admittance, but Miss Anthony refused to turn the key. So intense was his passion at that moment that she feared he might kill his wife if he gained access to the room. Several times he returned to the door and angrily demanded that it be opened. "No woman shall stand between me and my wife," he said. But Susan, who is as courageous as she is noble, answered him with the words, "If you enter this room it will be over my dead body," and so the infuriated man ceased his demands, and withdrew. Mrs. Tilton remained with Susan throughout the night. To the excitement of the amid sobs and tears, she told all to Miss Anthony. The whole story of her own faithlessness, of Mr. Beecher's course, of her deception, and of her anguish, fell upon the ears of Susan B. Anthony, and were spoken by the lips of Mrs. Tilton. The next morning Mr. Tilton told Susan never to enter his house again. She told him she would enter it whenever she chose, but I believe she did not go there again.

"By Mr. Tilton's cross-examination," observed the reporter, "it appears that Mrs. Tilton was far from being friendly to Miss Anthony. How could she have made this confession to her? On the contrary, Mrs. Tilton thought a great deal of Miss Anthony, of Mrs. Bullard, and all those ladies. I was very intimate with her before Mrs. Woodhull's thunderbolt. At the time of our first knowledge of the affair Mr. Wilkeson also heard of it. He besought the ladies not to make it public. To him it was a matter of money. He was a stockholder in the Plymouth Church, in the Christian Union and in the 'Life of Christ.' Now the destruction of Mr. Beecher would be the destruction of all these. As Mr. Wilkeson expressed it, it would knock the 'Life of Christ' higher than a kite; hence his concern in keeping the matter secret.

## ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD.

**Terrible Tempest at Pittsburgh—Allegheny City Ruined—Two Hundred Lives Lost—Immense Destruction of Property—Appalling Scenes—Supposed Water Spout, &c.**

PITTSBURGH, July 27.—Accounts of the terrible flood, which has deluged nearly all the suburban sections of this city, show that the disaster is far greater than at first supposed. It is now thought that the loss of life will reach fully two hundred persons, and the loss of property be proportionately large.

For more than a mile out on Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny City, marks of destruction everywhere are seen. Houses are thrown together in heaps. Some twenty-five or thirty slaughter houses on the avenue were washed away. Many buildings, not totally destroyed, are seriously damaged. The water, rising to the height of fifteen feet, flooded the first floors of all the houses, and in many places the second stories. Several houses were swept into the middle of the street, and others carried off hundreds of yards and shattered to pieces. Several houses containing two or three families at the rear of Centre street were destroyed, and it is supposed all the inmates were drowned.

In Temperanceville and Saw Mill Run the elements made havoc. The fierce torrents swelled every little tributary of Saw Mill Run into a boiling stream, and the accumulation waters rushed with mad and irresistible fury down the valley, sweeping everything in their course. The track of devastation is marked by wrecks of dwellings, bridges, immense heaps of stones, large piles of drift wood, and the torn and ragged sides of the hills.

At McLaughlin's, about eleven miles west, on the Pan Handle Railroad, eleven persons are reported drowned, also hundreds of horses, cattle, sheep, &c.

The Evening Chronicle places the loss at 142, and names of missing parties are continually coming in. The extent of territory damaged is not less than from twenty to twenty-five miles in diameter, and how the main portion of the city of Pittsburgh, lying, as it does, in the centre of this circle, escaped further injury, appears almost miraculous. The prevailing theory is that the disaster was caused by some kind of water spout.

A gentleman who watched the storm from a point a few miles down the river, where there was little rain, says that by the fitful flashes of lightning he could see a huge inky black funnel shaped cloud, which overhung the city, the narrow end being the lowest, while the dark parts gave vent to almost continuous flashes of lightning.

The work of destruction commenced at a point about two miles north of the central portion of Allegheny City. Butcher's Run valley, at its mouth, is probably between four and five hundred feet wide, and at the point where the work of destruction commenced it is not more than one hundred and fifty feet wide. Between North avenue and this northerly point numerous ravines empty into Butcher's Run valley. Along this stream houses were built directly over the natural water course, culverts being made and used in part as foundation for dwellings.

The line of destruction followed the water course to the river, and involved an immense number of houses that were not on the line of the culverts. When the rain commenced falling but little apprehension was entertained, but those who lived near the head of the valley state that suddenly it seemed as if the heavens were opened and the waters came down as if discharged from immense pipes.

The volume was so great that the valley was filled with a raging torrent. Frame dwellings, stables, and slaughter houses gave away like pipe stems, and the debris from the wrecks was swept down along the line of plank road, the weight being augmented every moment. In the district lying west of Chestnut street and north of a line parallel with North avenue, the waters rose to a height of fully twenty feet. In some places the occupants of dwellings were unable to escape in time to save their lives. In many places the force of the water rent structures into splinters. After taking away a large number of dwellings and out-houses the flood struck the dwelling occupied by Henry Maltern, wife, and two children, all of whom were drowned.

The next house was that of John Winkler, who found the flood endangering his barn and stock. He, with his brother, started out to the horses. Mrs. Winkler remained in the house, and in less than five minutes all the lower rooms were filled with water. Mrs. Winkler called for assistance, but before it could reach her the buildings gave way, and she was engulfed.

Further south was the building of John Shearer. As soon as the water commenced rising Shearer moved his family, consisting of his wife and two boys, aged four years, to the hillside, to what he supposed to be a place of safety. The children were sleeping soundly, but one of the little fellows was awakened by the storm, and rolled over the embankment into the angry flood below. The body was recovered this morning.

The extensive gne works were next to succumb to the action of the water, and were totally destroyed.

A short distance below these works was a small dwelling, occupied by August Rickoff and family, embracing his wife and two children. They were unaware of the destruction which was sweeping down upon them, and with the building, were carried down the stream. Mrs. Rickoff, bruised and bleeding, was rescued from the torrent several squares distant, but the remainder of the family were drowned. At the corner of East and Madison avenue the water seemed to deviate. In a triangular house at the intersection of these streets resided Mrs. Condon, with four children; also, a young man, named Arnold, and a cripple, named Rogers, were in the house. All were lost except Niel Condon. Young Arnold had gone into the house to rescue some of the inmates.

About a block below the intersection of Madison avenue and East street the torrent again united and swept down with redoubled violence to the low lands, embracing Concord, O'Hara, and a portion of Chestnut streets. The course of the flood was probably 200 feet wide, and frame and brick buildings were carried before the devastating element as though they had been sand. Dwellings, stores, workshops, and debris of all kinds mingled together in one confused mass, making it impossible for the spectator to discover even street lines. In some instances houses were literally turned upside down. On O'Hara street the dwelling of Alderman Boister was reduced to its original elements, and one of his children drowned. The rest of the family escaped.

On the same street was a family consisting of Jacob Fuchs, wife, and one child, and Joseph, a brother of Mrs. Fuchs. An adjoining house contained Jacob Metzger, wife, and two children, all of whom, except one child, were lost. Their bodies were found this evening. On Chestnut street, at the intersection of Spring Garden avenue, the water attained a depth of fully twenty feet; but the buildings withstood the force better, and in only one instance was any serious damage done. A large frame building occupied as a beer hall was moved from its foundations, and floated directly across the street, completely obstructing the way. It is estimated that in this district seventy dwellings were destroyed, but no estimate has been made of their value. A large number of people are missing.

It is thought many bodies are still in the debris. As fast as they are recovered they will be taken to the various undertakers in the city.

Thirty eight are now known to have come from this district.

A young man named Hubbard was drowned while attempting to rescue a family.

Spring Garden avenue lies to the south of Butcher's run, and is separated by a high hill. In the valley the same scenes were enacted on a smaller scale as regards the loss of life. It would be impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the damage done to dwellings in this vicinity. Those not totally destroyed were greatly damaged.

Beyond Cedar avenue, fortunately, there were but few lives lost, at least as far as could be ascertained. Michael Stangler was in a tavern about 9 o'clock. When the danger became apparent he seized a child in his arms, and rushed through the door into the street. Both are supposed to be drowned. At the foot of Spring Garden run the loss of life was fearful. On Centre street parties who appeared with a skill discovered a man hanging on the roof of a house and rescued him. He informed the men in the skill that his family, consisting of his wife and four children, were tucked in the house. He got on the roof, jumped from that to another roof, and when he reached Centre street the house was swept away, and the family perished, together with the children of another family, making in all five deaths. The bodies were not yet recovered. Another man also rushed from the saloon with Hess and Schaffer. His body was recovered in a yard between Chestnut and Centre streets, about a mile distant. William Peets tied his wife and several children with a clothes line in his house, fearing some of them might be washed away. The house and the bodies of the children were found south of the railroad, and two of Farley's little ones were recovered—the baby, aged about ten months, and little boy, aged about ten years—far out Wilkins avenue. These five bodies lie at McLaughlin's and McChesney's livery stable, near the river.

On the south side of the Ohio river Temperanceville was the heaviest sufferer. Here the narrow stream known as Saw-mill run, empties into the Ohio. Up this stream, hardly a voyage remains to two iron bridges. Stones lay in the water, and the water was so high that it was impossible to pass the boats. The gas holders of the gas works were also badly injured. W. L. & C. Taylor's salt works were also completely wrecked. Loss \$25,000.

At Brooks, Balkentine & Co's refinery, three tanks, two stills, two worms, and 350 feet of pipe were swept away.

A brick store near the Washington turnpike, owned by George K. Gumble, and occupied by Mr. Ziegler, was struck by the flood and its contents swept away. Nothing can now be seen where it stood save a pool of water. Ziegler estimates his loss on stock at about \$5,000; the building was worth about \$4,000. The lot on which the building stood has also disappeared, the course of the run being now torn from the abutments and swept down the stream like pieces of cork. Five wooden bridges and three trestles over the same stream were also swept away. The gas holders of the gas works were also badly injured. W. L. & C. Taylor's salt works were also completely wrecked. Loss \$25,000.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Time"

The elegant armory of the New York Seventh Regiment, located at the corner of Sixth street and Bowery, New York, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. For about a month previous the building had been engaged in repairing the metal roof of the building, and in the habit of using small furnaces to heat their solder and irons.

A notorious horse thief, named Martin, alias Hurricane Bill, has been arrested in Kansas and turned over to the United States Marshal at Leavenworth. He has been one of the principal operators in the stirring up of the present Indian troubles.

The Secretary of the Treasury is quite confident that the negotiations for the five per cent loan, which have been progressing for several days past, and will probably be concluded very soon, will result in disposing of the entire balance of five per cent bonds authorized by law.

A council of bishops of the African Methodist Church convened yesterday evening in the Armory building, Washington, to settle the differences of the Israel Church congregation in regard to a proposed change of pastor, but adjourned without definite action.

Leitch Steneman (white) has been received at the penitentiary from Carroll county, for nine years, for murder in the second degree. Prisoner voluntarily acknowledge the shooting of a person who was found dead, though otherwise he would not have been suspected.

All the parties arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of child-stealing have been released, except one man who hired the wagon at Burns' stable, and he is to await further examination. Mr. Ross has received no intelligence regarding the child.

A Berlin telegram says that Dr. Juniewicz Sullragan, the Bishop of Posen, has been arrested for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment.

There were 24 deaths in Baltimore for the week ending yesterday morning. The mortality among children under five years of age continues to be an alarming extent.

A party of Indians ran off a herd of seventy five horses from Medicine Bow, Wyoming Territory, last evening. A party went out from Carbon Station in pursuit.

Chinamen arriving in San Francisco are met with ovations of sticks, stones, curses, and bruises from young villains who are under the protection of the police.

Is it not a little strange that certain of the police force of this city should attempt to interfere with the legitimate duties of the constabulary force of the State when their duties are so plainly defined in the first section of the "police regulations" for the city police. They are salaried officers, and have nothing to do but attend to their legitimate duties, but certain of them, absent themselves for days as detectives. ("God save the mark,") and trot around the country for miles, at the expense of somebody, when they should be at home attending to their official duties. My attention has been called to this matter by an attempt upon the part of one of the police force to tarnish the reputation of one of the most energetic officers in the State for doing a thing that the city police failed to do. His honor, the Mayor, would do well to confine his "lambs" to their proper positions. See police regulations.

A drunkard meets a beggar, who presents pitifully his claim to charity: "Ah, sir, give me something; I am dying with hunger!" "Humph!" retorts the drunkard; "hunger! that's nothing of no consequence! But the thirst, you see, the thirst—that is something!"

Passigraphy is the name of a system of writing by numbers, which, it is asserted, may be used universally, and thus obviate the difficulty of communication between nations of different languages.

It cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try Simms' Liver Regulator, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simms' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy.

**DIED.**  
On Monday, July 27, 1874, at 6 o'clock p. m., SAMUEL BEACH, aged sixty years and eight months. His funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 128 Princess street, on Wednesday afternoon, (Wednesday) at half-past four o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Warrenton, on the 17th, PRENTISS, infant son of Col. J. H. S. and Mrs. Pauline Mosby, aged 11 months.

At the residence of his father, near Salem, Fauquier county, on the 19th inst., R. BERT, fourth son of Thomas A. Rector, aged about 19 years. The teachers' Institute for Fauquier county will be held at Warrenton on Thursday, August 6, at 10 a. m., and continue two or three days. Lectures may be expected from Dr. Ruffner and others.

The yield of wheat upon Mr. Griffin's Belleair farm averaged 22 bushels to the acre.

**CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.**—The following is a list of the times and places of holding the Conservative Nominating Conventions in the several Congressional districts of this State, except the Fourth, not as yet reported.

First District—At Tappahannock, on Wednesday, August 5th, at 12 m.

Second District—At Suffolk, on Tuesday, September 1st.

Third District—At Richmond, on Wednesday, August 26th.

Fifth District—At Floyd Courthouse, on Thursday, August 20th.

Sixth District—At Lynchburg, August 26th.

Seventh District—At Staunton, September 1st.

Eighth District—At Alexandria, August 26th.

Ninth District—At Marion, Wednesday, September 24th.

An appalling flood, on Sunday, deluged the suburbs of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the country around, causing the loss, it is reported, of two hundred lives, and damage to property over a circle of country not less than from twenty to twenty-five miles in diameter. It is supposed that this disaster was caused by the visitation of an immense "water spout," as it seems almost inconceivable how so vast a flood could otherwise have swept so suddenly down.

The Washington Monument Society, of Washington, yesterday addressed letters to a number of National banks, asking for subscriptions, on the contingent plan recently adopted, toward the completion of the monument. Subscriptions, it is stated, have been coming in steadily from all directions since this plan was announced.

A FINE MELON CROP.—On the Marlborough farm at the mouth of Aquia creek, at present in the occupancy of the Messrs. Tackett, eleven hundred and fifty hills of watermelons have been planted, which from present indications promise an enormous yield. These young gentlemen expect to pay their rent from the proceeds of their watermelon crop alone.—*Fred. Ill.*

## COMMERCE.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, JULY 28.—New Wheat is beginning to arrive more freely, but the quality is generally inferior, the samples being badly cleaned, though dry and in good order; offerings of 1214 bushels red, with sales at 100, 100 and 105 for damaged and very inferior qualities, 125, 128 and 130 for fair to good, and 135, 135, 138 and 140 for very good to prime lots. Corn is in better enquiry, and prices are improving; offerings of 1104 bushels, with sales of mixed at 88 and 89, and yellow at 85. Rye is in light receipt, with sales at 90 and 85. Oats are dull and low; offerings of 630 bushels, with sales at 57, 55 and 56.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.—The following were the receipts by the W. & O. R. R. for the week ending July 25th:

Wheat 90 bushels, corn 1406, oats 446, meal 94, flour 21 bbls, vinegar 3 bbls, butter 81 bbls and arkins, eggs 51 bbls and boxes, fowls 37, coops, calves 28 head, wool 14 bales, rags 26 bales, stock 22 bags, old iron 700 lbs, hides 2 bales, sugar 1 car, wood 2 cars, spikes 1 car.

## MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JULY 28 1874.

Sun rose 5:51 31 Moon rose 11:00 0 00

Sun sets 5:12 12 High water 12:00 10

Sch. T. N. Stone, Georgetown, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.

Sch. Speedwell, Washington, to American Coal Co.

Sch. New York, Philadelphia, by F. A. Reed.

Sch. Pilot Boy, Curriton, by F. A. Reed.

Sch. Steamer Columbia, Baltimore, by B. Wheat.

Sch. Leonesa, Kittery, by Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.

Sch. South Sea, Boston, by American Coal Company